

EXHIBIT C

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SUMMARY OF OPPOSITION

Defendants' Motion for Stay (Docket # 6) should be DENIED because of the substantial likelihood that the non-moving Plaintiff would suffer prejudice as a result of a complete stay, and the moving parties would not be harmed if the stay request is denied. A partial stay is fully sufficient to ameliorate the prejudice to Plaintiff, protect the Defendants and result in the maximum judicial efficiency, including allowing Plaintiff to obtain a default against the Defendant that has not yet appeared in this case.

The 15 pending '184 patent infringement cases now before this Court are not identical in terms of scope of dispute between the parties, and each should be carefully evaluated and a tailored partial stay order issued to balance the interests of the parties in each case.

Defendants' motion is little more than a copycat of motions for stay in the related cases of Sorensen v. Black & Decker Corporation, et al, Case No. 06-cv-1572 and Sorensen v. Giant International, et al, Case No. 07-cv-02121. The argument is simply that all litigation over a valid patent should stop in its tracks because other infringers have belatedly requested the USPTO to reexamine the patent. Such a one-size-fits-all approach would result in substantial prejudice to Plaintiff in terms of lost ability to identify and name all responsible defendants, lost evidence, and would, in general, delay in all of the related infringement cases.

The required balancing of the parties' interests weighs in favor of only a partial stay of proceedings that would allow initial discovery and motion practice to continue, thus allowing this case to advance to procedural parity with the case for a joint claim construction hearing of the '184 cases after the patent reexamination is completed.

FACTUAL SUMMARY

Procedural Status of This Case. On December 4, 2007, Plaintiff Sorensen Research and Development Trust (“SRDT”) filed this action for patent infringement against Defendants Helen of Troy Texas Corporation and OXO International Ltd. On January 7, 2008, parties identified only as “Helen of Troy and OXO International Ltd.” filed the pending Motion for Stay. No party has filed any responsive pleading as required pursuant to FRCP Rules 8 and 12.

Failure of Proper Parties to Enter Appearances. Defendant “Helen of Troy Texas Corporation” (hereinafter “HOTTC”) is a Texas corporation in good standing according to the Texas Secretary of State’s office. *Kramer Decl.* ¶ 4; see allegation in Docket #1 Complaint ¶ 2. HOTTC has not entered any appearance in this case. To the contrary, Corporate Disclosure statement (Docket #8) references another Helen of Troy company based in Barbados – Helen of Troy Limited (Docket #8, page 1, lines 2-3) (hereinafter “HOTL”). Based upon this disclosure, it can be inferred that the moving party “Helen of Troy” mentioned in the pending Motion for Stay refers to HOTL, not the named and served Defendant HOTTC.

Status of ‘184 Patent Reexaminations. As the Court is aware, a related ‘184 patent case, Sorensen v. Black & Decker Corporation, et al, Case No. 06cv1572, has been stayed pending a third-party patent reexamination requested filed in July 2007 by Black & Decker (“1st reexamination”). The 1st reexamination is already in its seventh month and the first office action has not yet issued. *Kaler Decl.* ¶ 4.

Plaintiff declined to file an optional patent owner’s statement in response to the reexamination request in order to shorten the reexamination process. Black & Decker was thereby barred from a second filing with the USPTO regarding the 1st reexamination. *Kaler Decl.* ¶ 5.

Shortly thereafter, and a full six months after the 1st reexamination request had been filed, co-defendants Phillips Plastics and Hi-Tech Plastics filed their own third-party reexamination request (“2nd reexamination”) with the USPTO, citing some of

1 the same prior art listed in the 1st reexamination request. *Kaler Decl.* ¶ 6. Although
2 the USPTO has not yet issued any response to the 2nd reexamination request, which
3 is not due until about March 23, 2008, it is likely that this 2nd reexamination request
4 will complicate and lengthen the time from the 1st reexamination filing to completion
5 of the reexamination. *Kaler Decl.* ¶ 7.

6 Based on more recent research, the likely time period for conclusion of a
7 reexamination is approximately five years, extending to nearly eight years if an
8 appeal to the Federal Circuit is sought. *Kaler Decl.* ¶ 8.

10 ARGUMENT

11 I. REVIEWS OF REQUESTS FOR STAY MUST BE BASED UPON THE 12 SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE.

13 The court is not required to stay judicial resolution of a patent case in view of
14 reexaminations, rather the decision to stay is within the discretion of the Court.
15 *Viskase Corp. v. American Nat. Can Co.*, 261 F.3d 1316, 1328 (Fed. Cir. 2001).

16 A court must weigh the parties competing interests as presented by the specific
17 facts of the case at bar. *Jain v. Trimas Corp.*, 2005 WL 2397041, at *1 (E.D. Cal.
18 Sept. 27, 2005).

19 When determining the appropriateness of a stay pending a patent
20 reexamination, courts consider three factors: “(1) whether a stay would unduly
21 prejudice or present a clear tactical disadvantage to the nonmoving party; (2)
22 whether a stay will simplify the issues in question and trial of the case; and (3)
23 whether discovery is complete and whether a trial date has been set. *Ricoh Co. v.*
24 *Aeroflex Inc.*, 2006 WL 3708069, at *2 (N.D.Cal. Dec. 14, 2006) (quoting *ASCII*
25 *Corp. v. STD Entertainment USA, Inc.*, 844 F. Supp. 1378, 1380 (N.D.Cal. 1994));
26 *see also Jain*, 2005 WL 2397041, at *1; *KLA-Tencor Corp. v. Nanometrics, Inc.*,
27 2006 WL 708661, at *2 (N.D.Cal. Mar. 16, 2006).

1 When this Court entered the stay in the related Black & Decker case, the order
2 was based upon an evaluation of all the factors in that case and reached a decision on
3 those facts.

4 The specific critical facts in this case are substantially different than those in
5 Black & Decker. In Black & Decker, the stay request was made just months before a
6 claim construction hearing and a scheduled bifurcated trial. Additional parties had
7 been added as defendants. The Court and the parties were well aware of the issues
8 for trial, and many of those issues had been briefed at length. Substantial discovery
9 had been done. Furthermore, the Court made note of the length of time between
10 initial discussions between the parties regarding the '184 patent prior to the filing of
11 the complaint.

12 This case is substantially different. Plaintiff first became aware of potential
13 infringement by OXO/Helen of Troy barely two years ago. Plaintiff has not yet been
14 able to identify all potentially liable defendants, has conducted no discovery, and has
15 not even received the benefit of an initial pleading stating the Defendants' responses
16 to the Complaint as required under Federal Rules.

17 A partial stay is most appropriate in this case. Issuance of a complete stay
18 before the parties have even answered the Complaint and identified their general
19 position in the case would be a mistake.

20
21 **II. PLAINTIFF WOULD BE UNDULY PREJUDICED AND PLACED AT**
22 **A TACTICAL ADVANTAGE IF A COMPLETE STAY ISSUES.**

23 Plaintiff would be unduly prejudiced and subjected to a clear tactical
24 disadvantage by a complete stay for the following reasons: (A) inability to identify
25 and serve all defendants; (B) loss of evidence during the stay; (C) being subjected to
26 an indefinite stay as a result of multiple, staggered reexamination requests by other
27 accused infringers; and (D) a corresponding delay in the Black & Decker case when
28

1 the stay in that case is lifted arising from the need to coordinate claim construction
2 across cases.

3 **The inability to timely identify and make contact with all potential**
4 **defendants magnifies the problem of loss of evidence in that all relevant parties**
5 **may not even know that there is any need to preserve evidence.**

6 This prejudice, and any prejudice asserted by the moving party, can be
7 ameliorated through a partial stay and scheduling order that only stays claim
8 construction specific discovery, briefing and hearing, until after the reexamination(s)
9 have been concluded (see Section IV, below).

10
11 A. Plaintiff Would Be Prejudiced Through Inability To Identify and Serve
12 All Proper Defendants.

13 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 15(c), places limitations on a party's
14 ability to amend pleadings to add or substitute parties, and places restrictions on
15 when such amendments relate back to the date of the initial filings.

16 (c) Relation Back of Amendments.

17 (1) *When an Amendment Relates Back.* An amendment to a pleading
18 relates back to the date of the original pleading when:

19 ...

20 (C) the amendment changes the party or the naming of the party
21 against whom a claim is asserted, if Rule 15(c)(1)(B) is satisfied
22 and if, within the period provided by Rule 4(m) for serving the
23 summons and complaint [120 days from original filing], the party
24 to be brought in by amendment:

25 (i) received such notice of the action that it will not be
26 prejudiced in defending on the merits; and

27 (ii) knew or should have known that the action would have
28 been brought against it, but for a mistake concerning the
proper party's identity.

Fed.R.Civ.P. Rule 15(c).

The substitution of a named party for a fictitious party named in a prior
complaint is considered a change of parties, not a change of name of the original

1 party, for purposes of applying relation back doctrine. *Bowden ex rel. Bowden v.*
 2 *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 124 F.Supp.2d 1228 (M.D.Ala. 2000).

3 In this case, Plaintiff has named two defendants, and identified 100 DOES as
 4 responsible parties to the manufacture, import, sale and/or offer for sale of the
 5 accused products. It is substantially likely that additional companies are involved in
 6 these actions, but Plaintiff cannot identify or name them until some preliminary
 7 discovery is done, including initial disclosures.

8 If Plaintiff is precluded from conducting discovery that would allow it to
 9 identify all potential defendants, add them to the case, and serve them with the
 10 Complaint, Plaintiff could later be precluded from adding them to the case. This
 11 would result in prejudice to Plaintiff and provides further grounds for denial of this
 12 motion for stay.

13 Potential defendants that are not made aware of this suit may also be in a
 14 position to claim that they would be prejudiced by late notice of and addition to the
 15 suit because they did not have the opportunity to preserve their own evidence.

16 A complete stay of litigation before any preliminary steps are taken to identify
 17 proper parties and ensure initial discovery or preservation of evidence greatly
 18 prejudices the Plaintiff and may well prejudice the entire judicial process in this case.

19
 20 **B. Plaintiff Would Be Prejudiced Through The Loss Of Evidence.**

21 Plaintiff will likely suffer substantial prejudice if a complete stay is granted in
 22 this case because the intervening delay will result in the loss of crucial, relevant
 23 evidence. Motions to stay pending patent reexamination have been denied where the
 24 likely length of reexamination¹ (a period reasonably estimated to be at least five

25 ¹ In the past, it was reported that reexaminations generally take from six months to
 26 three years. *Telemac*, 405 F. Supp.2d at 1110 (citing *In re Cygnus Telecomm. Tech., LLC*
 27 *Patent Litig.*, 385 F.Supp.2d 1022, 1023 (N.D.Cal. 2005). These numbers appear to be
 28 based on outdated information. The San Diego Intellectual Property Lawyers Association
 (“SDIPLA”) newsletter, SDIPLA News, Vol. 11, Issue 10, Feb. 2008, reports that when
 one looks only at recent years, **“the average ex parte reexamination now takes about 5**

1 years and close to eight years if an appeal is filed) will serve to exacerbate the risk of
2 lost evidence. In *Telemac Corp. v. Teledigital, Inc.*, 450 F.Supp.2d 1107, 1111
3 (N.D.Cal. 2006), the court noted:

4
5 [Defendant's] failure to preserve individual records suggests that
6 further delay could lead to further loss of information. Although the
7 likely length of reexamination is not, in itself, evidence of undue
8 prejudice, in the circumstances of this case, a possible lengthy delay
would put [plaintiff] at a clear tactical disadvantage. The Court finds
that this favor weighs strongly against a stay.

9 *Id.*

10 A delay that could reasonably extend to more than seven years would make it
11 extraordinarily difficult to locate information regarding the process used to
12 manufacture the accused products, as well as damages and willfulness. No answer or
13 responsive pleading has been filed. No initial disclosures have been exchanged. It is
14 unknown to Plaintiff and the Court whether all parties in possession of discoverable
15 evidence have knowledge of this suit or therefore, under the circumstances, have any
16 legal obligations to preserve evidence.

17 If the case is completely stayed without even this initial information, Plaintiff
18 cannot confirm location of manufacture of the accused products or the identity of
19 knowledgeable witnesses and other evidence and there is no way to guarantee that
20 relevant, discoverable evidence would not be lost in the next five years. Plaintiff is
21 unaware of whether relevant documents and witnesses are within the control of the
22 named Defendant or non-parties.

23 Because of the very real possibility of loss of evidence during a complete stay,
24 the Court should deny a complete stay, and instead issue a partial stay that would
25

26
27 **years (vs. the PTO's claim that it takes 2 years). If an appeal to the CAFC is involved,**
28 **that extends the period to 7.7 years."**

1 delay claim construction matters, but ensure preservation of manufacturing process,
2 sales, and willfulness evidence.

3
4 C. Plaintiff Would Be Prejudiced and Placed at a Tactical Disadvantage By
5 Being Subjected To An Indefinite Stay Predicated on Multiple
6 Reexamination Requests.

7 Defendants seek a tactical advantage over Plaintiff through use of the
8 serendipitous event of patent reexamination proceedings filed by unrelated accused
9 patent infringers in a wholly different lawsuit. In considering this motion, the Court
10 should review the current status of those reexamination proceedings.

11 The 1st reexamination request by Black & Decker was filed seven months ago,
12 and the first office action has not yet issued in that matter. A 2nd reexamination
13 request was filed by Black & Decker's suppliers, Phillips Plastics and Hi-Tech
14 Plastics, in December 2007. No response to that request is expected until mid- to
15 late March.

16 It is certainly understandable that the accused infringers in the Black & Decker
17 suit would want to use every weapon in their arsenal to try to avoid liability; the
18 sheer magnitude of potential damages in entices defendants to take every colorable
19 action to delay obtaining a judgment. However, the existence of defensive
20 reexamination requests filed with the USPTO by Defendants in a huge lawsuit
21 should not *de facto* govern how a much smaller suit should proceed.

22 D. Plaintiff Would Be Further Prejudiced By a Complete Stay Which
23 Would Introduce Additional Delay Into The Black & Decker Case.

24 In June 2007, the Court stated its intention to conduct a consolidated claim
25 construction hearing on all of the '184 patent cases. Docket # 147, page 4, in the
26 Black & Decker case.

27 The Black & Decker stay issued after a year of intense litigation and
28 discovery, only shortly before a scheduled claim construction hearing. In its Order

1 staying the Black & Decker case, this Court stated that discovery was not nearing
2 completion. However, it was just months prior to a scheduled and agreed claim
3 construction hearing. Upon completion of reexamination, the Black & Decker case
4 would be ready for rescheduling of a claim construction hearing within 90 days of
5 termination of the stay. Assuming that the Court proceeds with the planned
6 consolidated claim construction with other '184 patent cases that have not completed
7 a year of discovery, it would take many months before the other cases would be
8 procedurally ready for claim construction. Thus, the delays would compound each
9 other, making a complete stay of this case a substantial further extension of the
10 already lengthy delay in the Black & Decker case.

11 It is the best use of judicial resources that this Court conduct a single claim
12 construction hearing on all pending '184 patent cases. For the Court to accomplish
13 that goal, the more recently filed cases would need to be advanced to procedural
14 parity with the Black & Decker case, a task that can be best accomplished by
15 denying the pending motion and allowing discovery and motion practice prior to
16 claim construction to proceed.

17 Because Plaintiff has demonstrated the substantial likelihood of prejudice if a
18 complete stay is issued, Defendant's motion should be denied.

19
20 III. THE MOVING PARTIES HAVE FAILED TO DEMONSTRATE ANY
21 HARDSHIP.

22 **"The suppliant for a stay must make out a clear case of hardship or**
23 **inequity in being required to go forward,** if there is even a fair possibility that the
24 stay for which he prays will work damage to someone else." *IMAX Corp. v. In-*
25 *Three, Inc.*, 385 F.Supp.2d 1030, 1032 (C.D. Cal. 2005) (emphasis added) (quoting
26 *Unidisco v. Schattner*, 210 U.S.P.Q. 622, 629 (D.Md.1981) (citing *Landis v. North*
27 *Am. Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 255, 57 S.Ct. 163, 81 L.Ed. 153 (1936)). There is a
28 substantial risk that Plaintiff will be damaged by a stay, and the moving parties have

1 not shown that they will suffer hardship or inequity if its motion for stay is denied,
2 beyond that of being a defendant in a patent infringement case.

3 The ruling cited *In re Trans Texas Holdings Corp.*, 2007 U.S.App. LEXIS
4 19909, at *14-19 (Fed. Cir. Aug. 22, 2007) is inapposite to the situation here. That
5 case stands for the proposition that Defendant could suffer irreparable harm if the
6 Court found the patent valid and infringed, and Defendant could pay damages that it
7 might not recover in the event of a later USPTO finding of invalidity. Defendants'
8 sole claim of prejudice is entirely mooted if the Court issues a partial stay as to claim
9 construction and trial, while allowing discovery and other matters to go forward
10 during reexamination.

11
12 IV. JUDICIAL ECONOMY AND THE INTERESTS OF BOTH PARTIES
13 WOULD BE BEST SERVED BY A PARTIAL STAY OF THIS CASE.

14 As demonstrated above, Plaintiff would be greatly prejudiced by a complete
15 stay, and Defendants would not be significantly harmed if a complete stay were
16 denied. A balancing of the respective interests weighs in favor of a partial stay.

17 Plaintiff is not proposing that this case progress all the way to the eve of trial,
18 or claim construction, during the pendency of the existing reexamination. Rather,
19 Plaintiff agrees that claim construction-specific discovery, briefing and hearing can
20 wait until the lift of stay in the Black & Decker case. Defendants will not suffer any
21 prejudice by attending an ENE, preparing a discovery plan, or responding to limited
22 discovery requests aimed at identifying the proper defendants and the preservation of
23 evidence.

24 Some examples of critical discovery that do not require completion of the
25 reexamination include: (1) identification of all entities involved in the manufacture,
26 import, marketing and sale of the accused products; (2) information on the
27 manufacturing processes used; (3) production and sales numbers; and (4) the
28

1 identities and locations of knowledgeable witnesses, documents and physical
2 evidence.

3 Because judicial interests and the interests of both parties would be best served
4 by only a partial stay, the Motion for Stay should be denied.

6 CONCLUSION

7 The moving parties' motion for a complete stay of litigation must be denied in
8 its current form, because the non-moving Plaintiff will suffer great prejudice if it is
9 granted, and the moving parties will not be harmed if it is denied.

10 **The inability to timely identify and make contact with all potential**
11 **defendants and holders of relevant evidence would result in irreparable loss of**
12 **evidence in this case. If all relevant parties do not even know that there is any**
13 **need to preserve evidence, there is no reason to believe that necessary evidence**
14 **will be maintained.**

15 Because of the very real possibility of loss of evidence during a complete stay,
16 the Court should deny a complete stay, and instead issue a partial stay that would
17 delay claim construction matters, but ensure preservation of manufacturing process,
18 sales, and willfulness evidence.

19 Judicial economy is best served by allowing initial discovery to identify all
20 proper defendants and allowing this case to procedurally catch-up to the Black &
21 Decker case to allow for a consolidated claim construction hearing.

22 Therefore, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court deny the Motion for
23 Stay as framed, and provide the alternate remedy of a partial stay which allows the
24 parties to conduct limited discovery to avoid the loss of evidence during the
25 reexamination. The Court can then schedule claim construction briefing and trial
26 immediately following lift of the stay. Specifically, Plaintiff requests the Court to
27 issue an order as follows:
28

1 1. Require the Defendants to file responsive pleadings as required by
2 Fed.R.Civ.P. Rules 8 and/or 12.

3 2. Require the parties to engage in a Rule 26 discovery conference to
4 outline the scope of discovery anticipated by all parties and propose a discovery
5 schedule to cover aspects of the case that do not directly bear on the scope of
6 invalidity being considered by the USPTO in reexamination or on explicit claim
7 construction;

8 3. Require the parties to exchange initial disclosures pursuant to Rule 26;

9 4. Allow both parties to conduct depositions, inspections and written
10 discovery requests to preserve evidence for the purposes of later trial as follows: the
11 identity and location of manufacturers of the Accused Products, the volume of sales
12 of the Accused Products identified in the Amended Complaint; and the
13 manufacturing processes used to produce the Accused Products.

14
15 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this Friday, February 08, 2008.

16
17 JENS ERIK SORENSEN, as Trustee of
18 SORENSEN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
19 TRUST, Plaintiff

20 /s/ J. Michael Kaler

21 _____
22 Melody A. Kramer, Esq.
23 J. Michael Kaler, Esq.
24 Attorneys for Plaintiff
25
26
27
28

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, J. Michael Kaler declare: I am and was at the time of this service working within in the County of San Diego, California. I am over the age of 18 year and not a party to the within action. My business address is the Kaler Law Offices, 9930 Mesa Rim Road, Suite 200, San Diego, California, 92121. I am a member of the State Bar of California and the Bar of this Court.

On February 8, 2008, I served on the parties to this action the following documents:

**OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO STAY PENDING OUTCOME OF
REEXAMINATION PROCEEDINGS**

PERSON(S) SERVED	PARTY(IES) SERVED	METHOD OF SERVICE
Erik B. Von Ziepel Seyfarth Shaw LLP 2029 Century Park East, Suite 3300 Los Angeles, CA 90067 evonzeipel@seyfarth.com	Helen of Troy Texas Corporation; OXO International (USA) Ltd.	Email--Pleadings Filed with the Court via CM/ECF

- ☐ (Personal Service) I caused to be personally served in a sealed envelope hand-delivered to the office of counsel during regular business hours.
- ☐ (Federal Express) I deposited or caused to be deposited today with Federal Express in a sealed envelope containing a true copy of the foregoing documents with fees fully prepaid addressed to the above noted addressee for overnight delivery.
- ☐ (Facsimile) I caused a true copy of the foregoing documents to be transmitted by facsimile machine to the above noted addressees. The facsimile transmissions were reported as complete and without error.
- ☐ (Email) I emailed a true copy of the foregoing documents to an email address represented to be the correct email address for the above noted addressee.
- ☒ (Email--Pleadings Filed with the Court) Pursuant to Local Rules, I electronically filed this document via the CM/ECF system for the United States District Court for the Southern District of California.

I declare that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on Friday, February 08, 2008, in San Diego, California.

/s/ J. Michael Kaler

J. Michael Kaler